

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KM CUMMINGS, 1998-2001

Record - 1

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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09612387 Genuine Article#: 427BH Number of References: 9

**Title: Correspondence re: Cummings et al., Consumer perception of risk associated with filters contaminated with glass fibers. Cancer**

Epidemiol. Biomark, Prev., 9 : 977-979, 2000 - Reply

**Author(s): Cummings KM (REPRINT) ; Hastrup JL; Streck RJ; Hyland A; Pauly JL**

Corporate Source: Roswell Pk Canc Inst,Dept Canc Prevent Epidemiol & Biostat, Elm & Carlton St/Buffalo//NY/14263 (REPRINT); Roswell Pk Canc Inst,Dept Canc Prevent Epidemiol & Biostat,Buffalo//NY/14263; SUNY Buffalo,Buffalo//NY/14263

Journal: CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION, 2001, V10, N4 (APR), P417-418

ISSN: 1055-9965 Publication date: 20010400

Publisher: AMER ASSOC CANCER RESEARCH, PO BOX 11806, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35202 USA

Language: English Document Type: LETTER

Record - 2

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

09488446 Genuine Article#: 409HP Number of References: 16

**Title: Consumers' knowledge and beliefs about the safety of cigarette filters**

**Author(s): Hastrup JL; Cummings KM (REPRINT) ; Swedrock T; Hyland A; Pauly JL**

Corporate Source: Roswell Pk Canc Inst,Elm & Carlton St/Buffalo//NY/14263 (REPRINT); Roswell Pk Canc Inst,Buffalo//NY/14263; SUNY Buffalo,Buffalo//NY/14260

Journal: TOBACCO CONTROL, 2001, V10, N1 (MAR), P84-84

ISSN: 0964-4563 Publication date: 20010300

Publisher: BRITISH MED JOURNAL PUBL GROUP, BRITISH MED ASSOC HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1H 9JR, ENGLAND

Language: English Document Type: LETTER

Record - 3

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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09336440 Genuine Article#: 372WC Number of References: 0

**Title: Quantitative modelling to predict candidates for outpatient blood and/or marrow transplantation (BMT).**

**Author(s): Hahn T; Cummings KM; Duffy L; Michalek A; Donohue K; Ford LA; McCarthy P**

Corporate Source: Roswell Pk Canc Inst,Buffalo//NY/14263; Childrens Hosp,Buffalo//NY/14222

Journal: BLOOD, 2000, V96, N11,2 (NOV 16), P354B-355B

ISSN: 0006-4971 Publication date: 20001116

Publisher: AMER SOC HEMATOLOGY, 1900 M STREET, NW SUITE 200, WASHINGTON, DC 20036 USA

Language: English Document Type: MEETING ABSTRACT

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Record - 4

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

09006892 Genuine Article#: 355NW Number of References: 13

**Title: Consumer perception of risk associated with filters contaminated with glass fibers**

Author(s): Cummings KM (REPRINT) ; Hastrup JL; Swedrock T; Hyland A; Perla J; Pauly JL

Corporate Source: ROSWELL PK CANC INST,DEPT CAN PREVENT EPIDEMIOL & BIOSTAT, ELM & CARLTON ST/BUFFALO//NY/14263 (REPRINT); ROSWELL PK CANC INST,DEPT IMMUNOL/BUFFALO//NY/14263; SUNY BUFFALO,DEPT PSYCHOL/BUFFALO//NY/14263

Journal: CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION, 2000, v9, n9 (SEP), p 977-979

ISSN: 1055-9965 Publication date: 20000900

Publisher: AMER ASSOC CANCER RESEARCH, PO BOX 11806, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35202

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

**Abstract:** The filters in Eclipse, a new cigarette-like smoking article marketed by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, are contaminated with glass fibers, fragments, and particles. Reported herein are the results of a study in which consumers were questioned about their opinions as to whether exposure to glass fibers in such a filter poses an added health risk beyond that from smoking and whether the manufacturer has an obligation to inform consumers about the glass contamination problem. The study queried 137 adults who were interviewed while waiting at a Division of Motor Vehicles office in Erie County, New York in 1997. All but one person expressed the view that the presence of glass fibers on the filters poses an added health risk beyond that associated with exposure to tobacco smoke alone. Nearly all expressed the position that the cigarette manufacturer has a duty to inform the public about the potential for glass exposure.

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Source: <https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xsjj0001>

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DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

08997704 Genuine Article#: 354AP Number of References: 44

**Title: Increasing taxes as a strategy to reduce cigarette use and deaths:**

**Results of a simulation model**

Author(s): Levy DT (REPRINT) ; Cummings KM; Hyland A

Corporate Source: 14403 SYLVAN GLADE DR N,/N POTOMAC//MD/20878 (REPRINT);

UNIV BALTIMORE,/ROCKVILLE//MD/20852; PACIFIC INST RES &  
EVALUAT,/ROCKVILLE//MD/20852; ROSWELL PK CANC INST,DEPT CANC PREVENT  
EPIDEMIOL & BIOSTAT/BUFFALO//NY/14263

Journal: PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, 2000, V31, N3 (SEP), P279-286

ISSN: 0091-7435 Publication date: 20000900

Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS INC, 525 B ST, STE 1900, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-4495

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Objectives. The aim of this study was to develop a simulation model to predict the effects of taxes on the smoking rate and smoking-attributable deaths.

Methods. The model projects the number of smokers and smoking-related deaths from a baseline year forward. The effects of taxes of different sizes, indexed and unindexed, and temporary vs sustained are modeled.

Results. The model predicts that sustained tax increases have the potential to substantially reduce the number of smokers and the number of premature deaths, with the effects growing over time. Indexing taxes to inflation stems erosion of the tax effect.

Conclusions. Tax hikes have the ability to substantially affect smoking rates in the near term. These effects grow over time and lead to substantial savings in lives and health care costs. (C) 2000 American Health Foundation and Academic Press.

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DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

08871052 Genuine Article#: 338BR Number of References: 14

**Title: A simulation of the effects of youth initiation policies on overall cigarette use**

Author(s): Levy DT (REPRINT) ; Cummings KM; Hyland A

Corporate Source: 14403 SYLVAN GLADE DR,/N POTOMAC//MD/20878 (REPRINT);

UNIV BALTIMORE,DEPT ECON/BALTIMORE//MD/21201; PACIFIC INST RES &  
EVALUAT,/BALTIMORE//MD/; ROSWELL PK CANC INST,DEPT CANC PREVENT  
EPIDEMIOL & BIOSTAT/BUFFALO//NY/14263

Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 2000, V90, N8 (AUG), P1311-1314

ISSN: 0090-0036 Publication date: 20000800

Publisher: AMER PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOC INC, 1015 FIFTEENTH ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Objectives. We developed a simulation model to predict the effects of policies aimed at reducing smoking initiation by youths younger than 18 years.

Methods: The model projected the number of smokers, never smokers, and ex-smokers by age, sex and racial/ethnic group and the effects of reductions in youth initiation.

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Results: The model predicted that even if tobacco policies eliminated youth initiation, the number of smokers would not be halved for more than 30 years. If initiation were halved and some of the initiation were delayed rather than eliminated, substantially smaller reduction would result.

Conclusions: Policies that increase cessation rates are needed to reduce the number of current smokers and the more near-term health problems.

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DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

08600532 Genuine Article#: 306HL Number of References: 6

**Title: More about: Safe cigarette alternatives? Industry critics say 'not yet'**

Author(s): Pauly JL (REPRINT) ; Cummings KM; Streck RJ

Corporate Source: NEW YORK STATE DEPT HLTH,ROSWELL PK CANC INST, DEPT IMMUNOL, ELM ST & CARLTON ST/BUFFALO//NY/14263 (REPRINT)

Journal: JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE, 2000, V92, N8 (APR 19), P660-660

ISSN: 0027-8874 Publication date: 20000419

Publisher: NATL CANCER INSTITUTE, 9030 OLD GEORGETOWN RD, BETHESDA, MD 20814

Language: English Document Type: LETTER

Record - 8

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

08010776 Genuine Article#: 236CK Number of References: 16

**Title: Correspondence re: J. L. Pauly et al., Glass fiber contamination of cigarette filters: An additional health risk to the smoker? Cancer Epidemiol. Biomark. Prev., 7:967-979, 1998 - Reply**

Author(s): Pauly JL (REPRINT) ; Cummings KM; Streck RJ

Corporate Source: NEW YORK STATE DEPT HLTH,ROSWELL PK CANC INST, DEPT IMMUNOL/BUFFALO//NY/14263 (REPRINT)

Journal: CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION, 1999, V8, N9 (SEP), P 836-838

ISSN: 1055-9965 Publication date: 19990900

Publisher: AMER ASSOC CANCER RESEARCH, PO BOX 11806, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35202

Language: English Document Type: LETTER

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DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07789229 Genuine Article#: 200EK Number of References: 0

**Title: Age at initiation of smoking and lung cancer risk.**

Author(s): Murphy JM; Cummings KM; Moysich KB; Natarajan N

Corporate Source: SUNY BUFFALO,/BUFFALO//NY/14214

Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, 1999, V149, N11, S (JUN 1), P 236-236

ISSN: 0002-9262 Publication date: 19990601

Publisher: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV SCHOOL HYGIENE PUB HEALTH, 111 MARKET PLACE, STE 840, BALTIMORE, MD 21202-6709

Language: English Document Type: MEETING ABSTRACT

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DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07410976 Genuine Article#: 161TR Number of References: 2

**Title: Impact of new technologies in tobacco control: call for papers**

Author(s): Chapman S; Cummings KM

Journal: TOBACCO CONTROL, 1998, V7, N3 (FAL), P222-222

ISSN: 0964-4563 Publication date: 19980900

Publisher: BRITISH MED JOURNAL PUBL GROUP, BRITISH MED ASSOC HOUSE,  
TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1H 9JR, ENGLAND

Language: English Document Type: EDITORIAL MATERIAL

Record - 11

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07392340 Genuine Article#: 159LU Number of References: 20

**Title: Ability of smokers to reduce their smoking and its association with future smoking cessation**

Author(s): Hughes JR (REPRINT) ; Cummings KM; Hyland A

Corporate Source: UNIV VERMONT,DEPT PSYCHIAT, 38 FLETCHER

PL/BURLINGTON//VT/05401 (REPRINT); ROSWELL PK CANC INST,/BUFFALO//NY/

Journal: ADDICTION, 1999, V94, N1 (JAN), P109-114

ISSN: 0965-2140 Publication date: 19990100

Publisher: CARFAX PUBL CO, PO BOX 25, ABINGDON OX14 3UE, OXFORDSHIRE,  
ENGLAND

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

**Abstract:** Aims. We examined whether cigarette smokers in the United States can significantly reduce their smoking and maintain this reduction and, if so, whether this predicts an increase or decrease in the probability of smoking cessation in the future. Design. Longitudinal observation study. Setting. The 22 US cities of the Community Intervention Trial for smoking cessation (COMMIT). Participants. The 1410 subjects who smoked at both baseline and at 2-year follow-up. Intervention. Public health efforts to prompt cessation in half the communities.

Measurements. Self-reported cigarettes/day and abstinence at baseline, 2-year and 4-year follow-ups. Findings. At 2-year follow-up, 60% of the subjects had either not changed or increased their smoking, 17% had decreased their smoking by 5-25%, 15% by 24-49% and 8% by greater than or equal to 50%. Among the 40% who had reduced greater than or equal to 5% at 2-year follow-up, 52% reported maintaining that reduction at 4-year follow-up. Reduction in smoking at year 2 did not prospectively predict an increase or decrease in the probability of making a quit attempt; nor did it predict eventually quitting by year 4. Conclusions.

A substantial minority of US smokers are able to reduce their smoking and maintain this for long periods of time. Smoking reduction neither promotes nor undermines cessation.

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Source: <https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xsjj0001>

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DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07202284 Genuine Article#: 136UP Number of References: 49

**Title: Glass fiber contamination of cigarette filters: An additional health risk to the smoker?**

Author(s): Pauly JL (REPRINT) ; Lee HJ; Hurley EL; Cummings KM; Lesses JD; Streck RJ

Corporate Source: ROSWELL PK CANC INST,DEPT IMMUNOL, ELM & CARLTON ST/BUFFALO//NY/14263 (REPRINT); ROSWELL PK CANC INST,DEPT MOL IMMUNOL/BUFFALO//NY/14263; ROSWELL PK CANC INST,MICROSCOPY ULTRASTRUCT FACIL/BUFFALO//NY/14263

Journal: CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY BIOMARKERS & PREVENTION, 1998, V7, N11 (NOV), P967-979

ISSN: 1055-9965 Publication date: 19981100

Publisher: AMER ASSOC CANCER RESEARCH, PO BOX 11806, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35202

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

**Abstract:** We report here the results of studies documenting the contamination of a cigarette-appearing smoking article labeled Eclipse with glass fibers, fragments, and particles. Eclipse, a product of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company (RJR), was commercialized in June of 1996. Eclipse is unlike conventional cigarettes in that, like its predecessor Premier, it is designed to heat and not burn tobacco. The purpose of Eclipse was to simplify the chemical composition and reduce the biological activity of the mainstream and sidestream smoke and to achieve a significant reduction of environmental tobacco smoke. In Eclipse, tobacco pyrolysis is reduced by a carbon fuel rod that serves as a heat source for generating an aerosol having nicotine and tobacco flavor. The carbon rod, at the tip of the cigarette, is insulated and bound with two wrapping mats of glass fibers. Recently, Eclipse has been modified to address consumer complaints of burdensome draw and off-taste. The redesigned Eclipse, which we have termed the NEW Eclipse, has an unconventional filter-appearing mouthpiece that consists of a cellulose acetate cylindrical bundle with a central hollow tunnel. In our analysis of Eclipse, glass fibers (length:width aspect ratio, greater than or equal to 3:1) were: (a) observed protruding from the tip; (b) identified on the white cigarette wrapping paper; (c) viewed on the surface of the cork-appearing tipping paper; (d) found in the pack residue; (e) discovered lying freely on the cut surface of the filter by both light and electron microscopy; (f) harvested from the filter with adhesive tape; and (g) displaced when Eclipse was smoked mechanically. In a study of Eclipse that had not been removed from carefully opened packs, we observed that greater than or equal to 95% of the filters were contaminated with glass fibers (Eclipse: Regular, n = 114/120, 95%; Milds, n = 118/120, 98%; Menthol, n = 120/120, 100%). Likewise, 99% of NEW Eclipse had glass fibers on the redesigned filter (Regular, n = 119/120). In contrast, glass fibers were never observed on the filters of conventional United States filter cigarettes that had been used as controls (n = 0/120, 0%). In a study of Eclipse (n = 60), the number of glass fibers contaminating the filter surface ranged from 5 to 55. Glass fibers as well as fiber fracture items [aspect ratio, <3:1 (e.g., particles, fragments, bits, chips, flakes, specks, and dust)] were discovered in the pack residue. The average number of glass fibers in the residue of a pack of Eclipse was 7,548 (SE +/- 3443; range, 1,164 to 26,725 glass fibers/pack; n = 7 packs). The thin and fragile glass fibers of the insulation mats had most likely been broken and fragmented in the high-speed multiple-step

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Eclipse manufacturing operation. Invariably, puffing an Eclipse discharged glass fibers and glass particles from the filter into the smoker's mouth. Subsequently, the bioreistant glass fibers and microscopic glass dust are inhaled and/or ingested. Contamination of Eclipse filters with glass fibers and glass dust poses a potential and unnecessary health hazard to uninformed consumers. Eclipse is a paradigm of the health danger that may be imposed by technically complex tobacco articles and nicotine delivery devices promoted by an unregulated industry to smokers worldwide, many of whom are addicted to nicotine and who seek a less hazardous cigarette.

Record - 13

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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06870650 Genuine Article#: ZY340 Number of References: 15

**Title: Prevalence of cigar use in 22 North American communities: 1989 and 1993**

Author(s): Hyland A; Cummings KM (REPRINT) ; Shopland DR; Lynn WR

Corporate Source: NEW YORK STATE DEPT HLTH,ROSWELL PK CANC INST, DEPT CANC CONTROL & EPIDEMIOL, ELM & CARLTON STS/BUFFALO//NY/14263 (REPRINT); NEW YORK STATE DEPT HLTH,ROSWELL PK CANC INST, DEPT CANC CONTROL & EPIDEMIOL/BUFFALO//NY/14263; NATL CANC INST,SMOKING & TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAM/ROCKVILLE//MD/; NATL CANC INST,CANC CONTROL SCI PROGRAM/ROCKVILLE//MD/

Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 1998, V88, N7 (JUL), P1086-1089

ISSN: 0090-0036 Publication date: 19980700

Publisher: AMER PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOC INC, 1015 FIFTEENTH ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Objectives. This study examined the prevalence fate of and characteristics associated with cigar use.

Methods. Data were derived from population-based telephone surveys of adults conducted in 22 North America's communities in 1989 and 1993 as part of the National Cancer Institute's Community Intervention Trial for Smoking Cessation.

Results. Averaged across the 22 communities, the prevalence rate of regular cigar use increased 133%; from 1989 to 1993. Regular cigar use increased in every gender, age, race, income, education; and smoking status category;.

Conclusion. These results confirm other data indicating that cigar use is increasing.

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Source: <https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xsjj0001>

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DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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06801427 Genuine Article#: ZT683 Number of References: 16

**Title: Evaluation of an enforcement program to reduce tobacco sales to minors**

Author(s): Cummings KM (REPRINT) ; Hyland A; SaundersMartin T; Perla J; Coppola PR; Pechacek TF

Corporate Source: NEW YORK STATE DEPT HLTH,ROSWELL PK CANC INST, DEPT CANC CONTROL & EPIDEMIOL, ELM & CARLTON ST/BUFFALO//NY/14263 (REPRINT); ERIE CITY DEPT HLTH,ENVIRONM HLTH SERV/BUFFALO//NY/; CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT,OFF SMOKING & HLTH/ATLANTA//GA/

Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 1998, V88, N6 (JUN), P932-936

ISSN: 0090-0036 Publication date: 19980600

Publisher: AMER PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOC INC, 1015 FIFTEENTH ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Objectives. This study evaluated an active enforcement program to increase retailers' compliance with the law prohibiting tobacco sales to miners.

Methods. Tobacco sales to miners were monitored in 319 outlets in 6 pairs of communities in Erie County, New York. One community in each pair was randomly assigned to an enforcement intervention.

Results. Retailers' compliance with the law increased from 35% in 1994 to 73% in 1995. However, the change in compliance rates was roughly the same for stores in the enforcement and nonenforcement communities.

Conclusions. Active compliance checking of retail outlets as a strategy to reduce illegal tobacco sales to miners may only be necessary insofar as it contributes to an increase in retailers' perception that the threat of enforcement is real.

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